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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR            | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/741,919      | 12/20/2000  | Leonardus Hendricus Maria Sevat | PHN 17, 833         | 9608             |

7590 12/21/2004

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EXAMINER

YENKE, BRIAN P

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
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2614

DATE MAILED: 12/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

### Application No.

09/741,919

### Applicant(s)

SEVAT, LEONARDUS  
HENDRICUS MARIA

### Examiner

BRIAN P. YENKE

### Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Amendment (07 July 2004).
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, filed 07 July b 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

#### ***Applicant's Arguments***

- a) Applicant states that Kahn does not use "window identification information" in a "parameter control command" from a "remote control" to select one of multiple windows. Applicant states that Kahn simply identifies the display targeted by a pointer by detecting a radiation beam from the pointer. Also, applicant states that it is clear that Kahn uses the contents of the radiation beam to identify a location within a display screen, not to select a display screen.

#### ***Examiner's Response***

- a) The examiner disagrees. First it should be noted that Kahn states that the remote may transmit a signal to the display via beam 28 or to the display via the display control system (Fig 3). The beam as stated by Kahn may be modulated to provide a communication channel from the pointer to the display system (path 503, Fig 3). This channel carries information identifying the point, specifying the time of designated position, describing the state of the in-use mechanism, the event mechanism, the marking mechanism and the marker designation mechanism (col 5, line 55-67).

A simplified example of the device includes (Fig 4) the capability of the user to drag values from a spreadsheet and place them into a new column/row which is located in a new screen/window. Thus the user is able to select a value from the remote, perform a control command on the parameter where the control command also includes the identification of the window/column/row of the command (col 6, line 48-58). Therefore, Kahn uses the contents of the channel/beam to identify and select a location within a display screen. Kahn also discloses the use of a security access to protect against the use of unauthorized access—where each pointer includes identification data which identifies the user and access/privileges within the system.

It is also noted by the examiner that the applicant's own disclosure states that windows may be identified by a number, or other ways such as a character string or screen coordinates etc.

The prior art reference Kahn clearly discloses that windows are identified by the screen coordinates.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-7 and 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kahn et al., US 5,793,361.

In considering claim 1,

- a) *the claimed a display device having window means for displaying information in at least two windows of said display device* is met display system 16 which includes multiple windows/screens 18 (Fig 1)
- b) *the claimed parameter control means for controlling a parameter of a respective one of said windows in response to a user supplied parameter control command* is met by computer system 14 which includes a processor 84, storage 82, memory 80 and screen buffers/drivers 86, where a real-time operating system 88 and application 90 run on the system (col 7, line 52-55) (Fig 3). Computer system 14 in response to a user entered indicated action (i.e. menu selection) via pointers 20 and 22, receives the commands via demodulator 50, where the computer system knows which applications are running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).
- c) *the claimed user operable window selection means for selecting a window to be controlled by said parameter control means* is met where via pointers 20 and 22, the user(s) can select a window portion(s) (Fig 1 as shown, portion 24 and 26), where the selected window are received by sensors 30 which are delivered to demodulator 50 which is part of the detection system (col 7, line 29-34).
- d) *the claimed at least two remote controls* is met by pointers 20 and 22 which includes pushbuttons or other activating mechanisms (Fig 1, col 4, line 4-11).
- e) *the claimed association means for associating a respective remote control with a respective window* is met by computer system 14 which knows which applications are

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running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).

*f) the claimed wherein window selection means are adapted to select the window in response to a parameter control command received from a remote control associated with the selected window, the parameter control command comprising window identification information* is met where the display identity detector (sensor 30) detects on which display the position of the pointer is aimed, where the pointer indicates the action desired by the user (col 4, line 4-18). The sensor thus senses the identification of the beam and any action if included in the beam for the respective window.

In considering claim 2,

*The claimed the display device being capable of receiving information from different sources and displaying the information from each of said sources in a respective window, said parameter being the source of the information displayed in said respective window* is met where the information displayed on the screens may be of any kind, including images, visual interfaces providing by graphical operating environments (e.g. Windows), menu driven programs, and command line interfaces. The display screen may show unrelated information or may be grouped to display related information (col 3, line 61 to col 4, line 3).

In considering claim 3,

*The claimed in each respective remote control, window identification means for transmitting, along with a transmitted parameter control command, a signal indicative of*

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*a window associated with the respective remote control* is met where the desired window is identified by the direction/position of the pointer (picked up by sensors 30) where the remote sends and identifies the window of interest in order to control a parameter of the selected window (menu selection).

In considering claim 4,

*The claimed said association means comprising discrimination means for discriminating signals received from said at least two remote controls so as to determine from which remote control the receive signals originate* is met by computer system 14 which knows which applications are running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).

In considering claim 5,

*The claimed said at least two remote controls arrange to transmit signals in accordance with different protocols, the discrimination means being arranged to recognize said different protocols* is met where in the instance of multiple simultaneous users, the beam from each pointer would be coded for uniqueness possibly using spread spectrum where the computer system 14 (via display control system) activates the appropriate windows based on the particular remotes.

In considering claim 6,

*The claimed said association means comprising in each respective remote control, remote control identification means for transmitting, along with a transmitted parameter control command, a signal identifying the respective remote control* is met where the

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beam from each pointer would be coded for uniqueness possibly using spread spectrum where the computer system 14 (via display control system) activates the appropriate windows based on the particular remotes.

In considering claim 7,

The claimed window selection means being arranged to bypass said association means when only one window is displayed on the display device *is met if only one screen is involved only a single detector is need to determine which user is transmitting (col 5, line 49-53).*

In considering claim 11,

*a) the claimed association means for associating the remote control with a respective control with a respective window of a display device having window selection means which are adapted to select said respective window in response to a parameter control command received from the remote control* is met where computer system 14

determines which remote is activating which screen based on the beam from each pointer would be coded for uniqueness possibly using spread spectrum where the computer system 14 (via display control system) activates the appropriate windows based on the particular remotes.

*b) the claimed display device further comprising control means adapted to control a parameter of said respective window in accordance with said parameter control command* is met by computer system 14 which controls a selected screen in response to the request of the user via a remote, where the computer knows which applications are running on each screen.



In considering claim 12,

*The claimed window identification means for transmitting, along with a transmitted parameter control command, a signal indicative of a window associated with the remote control* is met where the desired window is identified by the direction/position of the pointer (picked up by sensors 30) where the remote sends and identifies the window of interest in order to control a parameter of the selected window (menu selection).

In considering claim 13,

*The claimed said association means comprising remote control identification means for transmitting, along with a transmitted parameter control command, a signal identifying the respective remote control* is met where the beam from each pointer would be coded for uniqueness possibly using spread spectrum where the computer system 14 (via display control system) activates the appropriate windows based on the particular remotes.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4a. Claims 8-9, 14, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kahn et al., US 5,793,361 in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

In considering claim 8 and 20

- a) *the claimed window means for displaying information in at least two windows* is met by display system 16 which includes a plurality of windows 18 (Fig 1).
- b) *the claimed parameter control means for controlling a parameter of a respective one of said windows in response to a user supplied parameter control command* is met by computer system 14 which includes a processor 84, storage 82, memory 80 and screen buffers/drivers 86, where a real-time operating system 88 and application 90 run on the system (col 7, line 52-55) (Fig 3). Computer system 14 in response to a user entered indicated action (i.e. menu selection) via pointers 20 and 22, receives the commands via demodulator 50, where the computer system knows which applications are running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).
- c) *the claimed user operable window selection means for selecting a window to be controlled by said parameter control means* is met by users 10, 12 (fig 1) which select a window (arbitrary) 24 and 26 respectively in this instance, via remotes/pointers 20 and 22 respectively.
- d) *the claimed association means for associating a respective one of at least two remote controls with a respective window* is met by computer system 14 which knows which applications are running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).
- e) *the claimed wherein window selection means are adapted to select the window in response to a parameter control command received from a remote control associated*

with the selected window is met where the display identity detector (sensor 30) detect on which display the position of the pointer is aimed.

However, Kahn does not explicitly recite the use of multiple displays/windows within a display screen. Kahn discloses a system which may display information of any kind, including images, visual interfaces provided by graphical operating environments (e.g. Windows), menu driven programs and command line interface. Kahn also discloses that display screens may show unrelated information or the screens might be grouped to display related information.

The use of multiple displays/windows (i.e. split screen, picture-in-picture) is notoriously well known in the art. Thus the examiner incorporates the applicant's own disclosure, where the applicant's states that JP-10079989 is a known system which is able to display information in a split-screen mode where the window selected is based upon the IR sensor via the user's remote actuation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kahn, which discloses which includes multiple screens, multiple remotes where a variety of users can view related/unrelated information in the desired part of the display, by incorporating conventional multi-window displays, which allows the user to view multiple windows within a display screen in order to provide the user the ability to view additional information within a selected window.

In considering claim 9,

*The claimed said association means comprising discrimination means for discriminating signals received from said at least two remote controls so as to determine from which*

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*remote control the receive signals originate* is met by computer system 14 which knows which applications are running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).

In considering claim 14,

a) *the claimed a user operably selecting a window* is met by users 10, 12 (fig 1) which select a window (arbitrary) 24 and 26 respectively in this instance, via remotes/pointers 20 and 22 respectively.

b) *the claimed controlling a parameter of said selected window in response to a user supplied parameter control command* is met by computer system 14 which includes a processor 84, storage 82, memory 80 and screen buffers/drivers 86, where a real-time operating system 88 and application 90 run on the system (col 7, line 52-55) (Fig 3).

Computer system 14 in response to a user entered indicated action (i.e. menu selection) via pointers 20 and 22, receives the commands via demodulator 50, where the computer system knows which applications are running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).

c) *the claimed associating a respective one of at least two remote controls with a respective window* is met by computer system 14 which knows which applications are

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running in each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).

*d) the claimed selecting the window in response to a parameter control command received from a remote control associated with the selected window, the parameter control command comprising window identification information is met where the display identity detector (sensor 30) detects on which display the position of the pointer is aimed, where the pointer indicates the action desired by the user (col 4, line 4-18). The sensor thus senses the identification of the beam and any action if included in the beam for the respective window.*

However, Kahn does not explicitly recite the use of multiple displays/windows within a display screen. Kahn discloses a system which may display information of any kind, including images, visual interfaces provided by graphical operating environments (e.g. Windows), menu driven programs and command line interface. Kahn also discloses that display screens may show unrelated information or the screens might be grouped to display related information.

The use of multiple displays/windows (i.e. split screen, picture-in-picture) is notoriously well known in the art. Thus the examiner incorporates the applicant's own disclosure, where the applicant's states that JP-10079989 is a known system which is able to display information in a split-screen mode where the window selected is based upon the IR sensor via the user's remote actuation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kahn, which discloses which includes multiple screens,

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multiple remotes where a variety of users can view related/unrelated information in the desired part of the display, by incorporating conventional multi-window displays, which allows the user to view multiple windows within a display screen in order to provide the user the ability to view additional information within a selected window.

In considering claim 15,

*The claimed the display device being capable of receiving information from different sources..* is met where the information displayed on the screens may be of any kind, including images, visual interfaces providing by graphical operating environments (e.g. Windows), menu driven programs, and command line interfaces. The display screen may show unrelated information or may be grouped to display related information (col 3, line 61 to col 4, line 3).

In considering claim 16,

*The claimed in each of the remote controls is capable of transmitting a signal identifying the window associated with the remote control* is met where the desired window is identified by the direction/position of the pointer (picked up by sensors 30) where the remote sends and identifies the window of interest in order to control a parameter of the selected window (menu selection).

In considering claim 17,

*The claimed furthering comprising receiving signals from a plurality of the remote controls and identifying from which remote control each of the received signals originated* is met by computer system 14 which knows which applications are running in

each portion of the display, and thus sorts out and delivers the appropriate applications to the appropriate portion of display (col 7, line 49-67).

In considering claim 18,

*The claimed wherein at least two remote controls are capable of transmitting signals using different protocols* is met where in the instance of multiple simultaneous users, the beam from each pointer would be coded for uniqueness possibly using spread spectrum where the computer system 14 (via display control system) activates the appropriate windows based on the particular remotes.

In considering claim 19,

*The claimed wherein each of the remote controls is capable of transmitting a signal identifying the remote control* is met where the beam from each pointer would be coded for uniqueness possibly using spread spectrum where the computer system 14 (via display control system) activates the appropriate windows based on the particular remotes, or using identification/security data for each remote.

4b. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kahn et al., US 5,793,361 in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) and Lee, US 6,204,884.

In considering claim 10,

The combination of Kahn et al., and AAPA does not explicitly recite the use of a television receiver as a display device. Kahn discloses the use of a CRT, for instance a raster scanned CRT (col 2, line 47-50). Kahn also discloses displaying information of any kind, including images, visual interfaces (e.g. Windows), menu driven programs and

command line interfaces. Kahn discloses a system which utilizes a personal computer 14 for providing the displayed signals. Kahn does disclose a display system 16 in the form of a rectangular array of raster scanned CRT display screens which are able to display a multitude of signals, images as stated above.

As stated above, AAPA states that JP-10079989 is a known system which is able to display information in a split-screen mode where the window selected is based upon the IR sensor via the user's remote actuation.

In response to the applicant's traversal of the examiner's OFFICIAL NOTICE the examiner now incorporates Lee, US 6,204,884 which teaches the use of a television receiver as a display both for TV signals and PC signals.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kahn et al. and AAPA, which discloses a CRT display device which may use one or more screens which display one or more windows utilizing one or more remotes to display a multitude of information, by utilizing a TV receiver as a display screen which displays both PC and TV signals as done by Lee, in order to provide the user a single display (screens) which can display both PC and broadcast signals.

### **Conclusion**

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure—see newly cited references on attached form PTO-892.



**6. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

**7.** Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Yenke whose telephone number is (703) 305-9871. The examiner work schedule is Monday-Thursday, 0730-1830 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John W. Miller, can be reached at (703)305-4795.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**(703) 872-9314**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry of a general nature or

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relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703)305-HELP.

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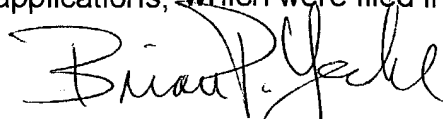
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BRIAN P. YENKE  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2614



B.P.Y  
16 December 2004